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THE COX FAMILY OF WAYNE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

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With Historical Notes of the
COX FAMILY
In AMERICA

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F O R E W O R D

January 16, 1941

While living in New York about 1920, I became interested in the history of the Cox Family of Wayne County, North Carolina and collected the following information.

It was my intention to complete the compilation and have it printed. Procrastination got the better of me. Now that I am about to re-enter the Army, it is best to make available such records as I have collected from the following sources:

"The Cox Family in America" (1912)
by Henry Miller Cox

"Southern Quakers and Slavery" (1896)
by Stephen B. Weeks

"The Carr Family of Duplin" (1933)
by James Osborn Carr

"Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy"
by Wm. Wade Hinshaw, Vol. I (1936)

Miss Beatrice Cox, daughter of Jessie Jesse Cox
R.F.D. 4, Goldsboro, North Carolina

Mrs. Maria B. Cox, wife of Herbert W. Cox
of Clarkton, North Carolina

Miss Laura P. Worth, Librarian
Guilford College, North Carolina

Mrs. F. C. Patterson, Genealogist
325 Polk Street, Raleigh, North Carolina

Records of the North Carolina Historical Commission
Raleigh, North Carolina

First Census of North Carolina, 1790.

L. W. McFarland, Supt. North Carolina Yearly Meeting
of Friends, High Point, North Carolina

Many other incidental sources.

My regret is that I did not complete my mission in the 1920's, when many of the older Cox were still living.

I appreciate the assistance given me by those who have helped and trust that my efforts will prove of some assistance to one who will complete the entire record.

Henry Eugene Cox
Mount Olive, North Carolina

[illegible] HISTORY

The earliest mention of the Cox name occurs with the history of the Norman Conquest. Among the families of France that followed the fortunes of the redoubtable King William was that of Le Coq. This was subsequently changed to Le Cock, and later to Coldys, and from that, by easy transition, to the great variety of names under which the family has since been known in England and America.

As to the origin of the name, there has been much speculation. It is probable that the founder of the family was dubbed Le Coq from some circumstance which suggested a resemblance to that valorous bird, and that the name, whether in jest or earnest, was significant of fighting qualities, and of constant watchfulness, whether with a view to defense against a foe, or to aggressive warfare. This view corresponds with the heraldic devices and mottoes which appear on a number of the more ancient of the family crests.

Of the twenty-seven or more English families of the name, bearing arms, not all apparently have sprung from the same stock. The armorial devices indicate both kinship and difference. Richard Snead Cox, Esq. better known as Cox of Broomood, in a letter to a Canadian correspondent -in 1835,-divides these families into three general groups which he believes to be unrelated and of entirely distinct ancestry. The origin of neither group can be traced beyond the Eleventh Century, and it is not until some two hundred years later that any clearly defined history of these different lines can be traced.

"The first and most numerous group bear Or-3 bars azure - on a canton gules a lion's head argent. In this group the crest is a goat's head or antelope's head pierced with a spear or an arrow for these slight and unimportant variations were sometimes adopted to distinguish different branches of the same stock.

"The second group, the arms are sable-a chevron between three stags head argent.

"The third group bear-argent or sable, 3 cocks gules or argent.

"Now the first group contains the families of Bocarde,, Chichester, Dunsmuir, Coalcliff, Broomood, and many others. To these may be added Cox of Tartan and another who bear Barry (of two), or, & azure. Many of these have distinctive changes, merely showing a separate branch from the same stock.

"The second group contain Cox of Beaminster, Castleditch (Earl Devers) etc. etc. They generally spell the name Cocks. But this is of little consequence as our ancestors were somewhat "phonetic" in their spelling and I have seen the name spelt by Chauncy (Hist. of Herts.) three different ways in about as many pages.

"The arms of the third group seem to be 'quartering arms' assigned rather from the sound of the name than from any knowledge of the family.

"The motto though now retained from father to son was not an integral part of the bearing."

One of the earliest accounts of the family in England is found in the pedigree of Walter Collins de Chelworth, or Walter Le Cock as the name is sometimes spelled, who lived in County Kent, about 1250, and who appears to have been a lineal descendant of Walter de Chelworth who was perhaps the original Le Coq who came over from France with William the Conqueror.

Cock of Newcastle had on his escutcheon a Bezant between three cocks, indicating descent from one of the valiant men at arms, who followed the fortunes of Richard Plantagenet in the third Crusade (1189-1192). A collateral branch of this family of Ballynoe, County Limerick, Ireland, claims direct lineal descent through the Plantagenet Kings from William the Conqueror.

The name, under one or other of its numerous variants, appears a little later in nearly all of the counties in the vicinity of London, notably in that of Hertfordshire, and by the close of the eleventh century it was well known in every quarter of the United Kingdom. It included "all sorts and conditions of men." During the reigns of Henry VIII, Elizabeth, Mary, and James I, several of its members were connected with the royal household. Others, not directly related to the nobility, were scarcely less prominent. Among them were merchant princes and rovers of the sea, country gentlemen, and men of war, members of the learned professions, and, in addition a great multitude of the same name and blood, not less worthy, though unknown to fame.

To the Hertfordshire family belonged many men of note. Of those who figure prominently in the religious controversies which prevailed during the period of the Reformation, none were more widely known than Richard Cox, the famous Bishop of Ely (1499-1581). He was a type of the militant churchman, and the great protagonist of the Scottish reformer, John Knox. The blood of Le Coq was evidently in his veins.

During the time of Henry VIII, John Cox purchased from Sir Anthony Denny the estates of Beaumonds etc. which formed part of the property of the oppressed Abbey of St. Albans.

Of this family was Sir Richard Cox who held office in the court of Elizabeth and James I. He is buried in Westminster Abbey where a flattery epitaph records his virtues, and on his tombstone he is described as "the third son of Thomas Cox, of County Hertford, Esquire." Died 13 Dec. 1603, age 63.

Sir Edward Cox, of Drumsod, belonged to a later generation. He was one of the heroes at Poitiers, a devoted adherent of the King, and died of wounds received at the Battle of Naseby, in 1645.

Col. Alban Cox, on the other hand, one of the landed gentry of St. Albans, commanded the Hertford militia in the days of the Commonwealth and was an officer of distinction, and to whom an interesting letter from Cromwell may be found recorded in the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine.

Of a collateral branch was Sir John Cox, killed at the battle of Solebay, 1672, while in command of "The Prince," The Duke of York's flagship - his son Gabriel, being an ardent adherent of James II, had to retire abroad and died in France.

Another leader of the Independents and Non-Conformists of the period, was the Rev. Benjamin Cox, who is said to have been a grandson of the Bishop of Ely.

Scarcely less widely known than the Hertfordshire branch were those offshoots of the same stock that had become established in the four or five counties adjacent to Bristol. Gloucester, Hereford, Worcester, Somerset, and Monmouth were the original homes of many of the Cox name who have figured in English History and whose descendants were widely scattered, throughout the United Kingdom and the English Colonies of America.

Thomas Cocks, Esq, of Gloucester, was the ancestor, in direct line of Charles Cocks, whose plain English name was superseded by that of Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham, on his elevation to the peerage in 1784. His son and successor, John Cocks, was created a Viscount in 1821.

A few miles to the north, in the adjoining County of Warwick, are the Malvern Hills, a name brought to this country by the Cocke family of Virginia, as early as 1651. Their magnificent seat on the James River, a few miles below Richmond, still remains, and the stately old manor house has been preserved intact, and is one of the earliest specimens of colonial architecture.

To the south of Bristol lies the county of Somerset, where, in the seventeenth century Daniel Cox, Gent. had his seat. Of this gentleman we know little more than that he was the father of the famous Dr. Daniel Cox of London, who was born in that city about 1640. The latter was an author of note, a staunch churchman, a court favorite, one of the physicians of Charles II, and afterwards of Queen Anne, and probably the most eminent medical authority of his day, F.R.S. 1664. Died 19 Jan. 1730.

Through his influence with the crown, he acquired title to vast tracts of land in America which his vessels were employed in exploring. They are said to have been the first to ascend the Mississippi River. His landed possessions included a large part of West Jersey, of which he was the proprietary governor from 1687 to 1691. This office he administered by proxy, he himself having never set foot on American soil. His son, Colonel Daniel Coxe, however, settled in New Jersey, in which state, as in Pennsylvania, the family was long prominent and influential.

Daniel Cox (Dr.) Medic., St. James Street, London, died 29 Nov-Dec. 1739.

Thomas Coxe, M.D. Physician in Ordinary to His Majesty King Charles II appears to have died in 1681. His arms are those of the first group.

Rd. (Sir) of Corke, I. B., 1706 Ld. Chanc. of Ireland, died 21 March 1755.

Among the sea-faring and merchant classes of England there have been many of the Cox name and lineage. These naturally were most numerous in the coast towns and great commercial centers.

Captain William Cooke, of Plymouth, was one of those who had an ample wealth apparently, in the foreign trade, but his chief title to distinction lies in the fact of his public spirit and of his exceptional patriotism and generosity, at a time of grave national danger. He it was who, in 1588, fitted out at his own expense, a ship in which he sailed against the Spanish Armada. He was called "the cock of the game," although he lost his life in the adventure.

The armorial bearing of his family support a connection with that of the earlier Walter Le Cook, as do those of Captain George Cook, the friend of Pepys, who mentions him frequently in his diary. Captain Cook was of Newcastle, in the county of Northumberland.

At Norwich in Norfolk, in 1633, we find Peter Cook, whose pedigree and coat of arms seem to indicate that he was of the same stock.

Thus, in the north and in the south, in the interior counties of England, and in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, the name was as widely known as in those localities where the family was first established.

In a list of the twenty-four English merchants who furnished most of the supplies for Virginia and Maryland, in the early part of the seventeenth century, occur the names of Richard Cox and Anthony Cooke of London. The former was probably the same Richard Cox who, from 1609 to 1630, was one of the wardens of the Grocers Company of London, and a member also of the Virginia Company, under whose auspices the colony of that name was founded.

Among those mentioned in Colonial Papers in connection with the project for the settlement of Maine in 1630, by Captain Robert Gorges, was Edward Cox, and it was Thomas Cox, master of the good ship Bonaventure who, in 1637, sailing from the Isle of Wight, transported the Puritan Minister, Rev. Samuel Skelton, to Salem, Massachusetts.

Another interesting scrap of history which suggests both Puritan and New England connections, is found in the last will and testament of William Cox, Gentleman, a citizen and cloth worker of London. One of his apprentices, and a witness to his will was Thomas Harvard, brother of the more famous John Harvard, who emigrated to Massachusetts and gave his name to the oldest of our American Universities, which he founded in 1638.

That the Cox family in England during this period was largely of the Puritan faith is evident not alone from such documents as this, but from the great number of their kindred and descendants, whose names appear in the early records of the New England churches. Many of them due responding to the fervored preaching of George Fox, became identified with the Society of Friends, and in common with others who had suffered persecution for their faith's sake, sought refuge among the American colonies. They were in the West Indies, on Long Island, and in parts of New Jersey and Maryland, some years before Penn planted his colony on the shores of the Delaware.

In 1674, the province of East Jersey passed into the hands of the twenty-four proprietors. The Duke of York confirmed the sale by a new grant, more full and explicit than that of any which had been previously made.

Among these proprietors were a number of wealthy and influential Quakers, including William Penn, and others whose names figure prominently in the early colonial history of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Several of the nobility also were interested in the grant. To this class belonged Robert West, a London Lawyer and a son of Lord De La Ware, whose name was later given to the neighboring province of Delaware. It is of family interest from the fact that a few years before, in 1670, he had married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Cooke, of Hertfordshire.

His proprietary rights in East Jersey were transferred in the same year that they were acquired, to another member of the family, Thomas Cox, a London Gentleman, who in turn sold his property to Mr. Daniel Coxe, also of London, in 1680. A few years later, in 1711, the will of Thomas Cox, citizen and vintner of London, was admitted to probate. He appears to have been one of "the people called Quakers," and was perhaps identical with Thomas Cox, the East Jersey Proprietor. He also had extensive landed interests both in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In one of his wills, he left eight hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and to another a tract of four hundred acres on the opposite side of the Delaware River, in New Jersey. John Cox, the vintner, who appeared in Philadelphia about this time, or a little earlier, and who afterwards located in New Jersey, may easily have been the son, John , to whom the New Jersey property was devised. The fact of his making other bequests to members of the family of John Harvard, would seem to indicate a connection with the family of William Cox, before referred to, to whom Harvard's brother had been apprenticed years before. However this may be, the relationship of the Cox family in England to the numerous families of the name in America, seems clearly established.

THOMAS COX, OF LONDON, GENTLEMAN, ONE OF THE 24 PROPRIETORS OF EAST JERSEY

1682 - Proprietary right of Robert West, lawyer, of London, transferred to him, 1682, in which year the sale of East Jersey to the 24 Proprietors was confirmed by a new grant from the Duke of York, dated March 14 1682.

1683 - July - Signs commission of Gawen Laurie as Deputy Governor of East Jersey.

December - Signs, with other proprietors, additional provision to Constitution of East Jersey.

1684 - Aug. 1 - Signs in London, instructions to Governor Laurie.

1685 - Oct. 20 - Signs order to examine East Jersey affairs, also authorization of East Jersey proprietors in England, to Deputy Governor and Council, allowing William Dockwra to affix the seal of the Province to the papers.

1688 - April - Signs draft for surrender of the government of East Jersey to King James.

1690 - On or about the 3rd or 4th of December, sells his Proprietary right to Daniel Cox. (Dr. Daniel Cox of London, Proprietary Governor of West Jersey,1687-1691.)

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF THOMAS COX, CITIZEN AND VINTNER OF LONDON

Will dated May 24, 1703
Codicil, January 13, 1711
Probated March 14, 1711

Mentions " my dear and loving wife, Anne Cox, sole-kind" Son, Thomas, his wife Grace, and their six children: Grace, Thomas, John, Anne, Russell, and Mary, and cousin, Mary Chandler, now dwelling in Pennsylvania; "My late daughter-in-law, Mary Ford, dec., late wife of Daniel Ford," and her two children; daughter Mary Franklin, and her six children, Thomas, Jacob, Mary, Sarah, Ann, and Elizabeth; daughter-in-law, Sarah Plumstead and her daughter Mary Plumstead; son John; daughter Christian, wife of Lazzelle Wolcolfe in trust for them, £ 100 which I disbursed toward assisting William Penn in the matter with Philip Ford.

To his son, Thomas, he leaves two tenements " I have lately built in the Burying Ground of the people called Quakers," in trust for his six children, also " 500 acres, part of my 500 acres of land already taken up in the County of Philadelphia, Province of Pennsylvania," and to his son John, "my 400 acres of land lying part upon the branch of Cooper's Creek, (in what is now Camden County), in the County of Gloucester, in the Province of West Jersey, in America."

He also makes bequests to members of the family of John Harvard (founder of Harvard University.)

Jacob Franklin named as one of the overseers of the will.

* * * *

THE QUAKER ELEMENT IN THE FAMILY

The founder of the Religious Society of Friends, otherwise known as Quakers, was George Fox (1624-1691), born at Drayton in the Clay, Leicestershire, England, in July 1624. He dates the beginning of his society from Leicestershire in 1644.

Fox himself was a man of humble birth and limited education, but his calm dignity, his fervent spirit, and his great natural ability overcame obstacles that might otherwise have proved insurmountable, and in an incredibly short time he won the respect of his enemies and had founded a society of far reaching influence. His preaching and his manner of life proved highly attractive. Men and women of every rank and station became his admirers first, and then his devoted friends and followers. Some of his disciples were of those who had before been closely identified with the cause of Oliver Cromwell and was, after the stress and storm of his eventful career, were glad to enlist in the army of peace and to share in its bloodless victories.

The Society had reached into most parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland by 1654, and in 1656, it broke forth in America, by the appearance of Ann Austin and Mary Fisher, vanguard of the Quaker army, who appeared in Boston from Barbados. Massachusetts was the first colony in which Quakerism was preached; Virginia appears to be the second. The first person to plant the standard in Virginia was Elizabeth Harris, in 1656, a native of London.

William Penn imbibed its principles while a student at Oxford University, and afterwards lent the weight of his great influence to organize the movement and to establish the society on a firm footing in England, Holland, and America.

Together with other Quakers of wealth, Penn acquired large landed interests in the provinces of East and West Jersey, and before he received from the Crown his extensive grant of land in Pennsylvania, many of his Quaker friends and followers had preceded him and were already established in the colonies of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York, and along the banks of the Delaware, both in New Jersey and farther south.

Of the twenty-four original proprietors of East Jersey in 1682 more than half were Quakers.

The Cox name does not immediately appear among them, although the wife of Robert Barclay, as we have seen, belonged to one branch of the family, but during the same year in which the land grant was confirmed, Penn transferred his entire interest to "Thomas Cox of London, Gentleman." It is not known that this Proprietor ever visited New Jersey, but the sale of his interest in the Eastern Division of the province, to Daniel Coxe, of London, eight years later, is a matter of record.

We are not told that he made other investments in American realty but it is altogether probable that he did. Land speculation was rife in these days, and aside from the interests of London capitalists in the development of the resources of the country, they were not indifferent to the early attempts at colonization. They supported such movements both from personal and religious motives, and for this reason, it is not unlikely that Thomas Cox increased his holdings from time to time, or parted with them, when favorable opportunity offered.

In 1675, if he were, as we suspect, the same Thomas Cox who in a record of that date is described as a "citizen and vintner, of London," he gave a power of attorney to one Francis Collins, of West Jersey, bricklayer, to act as his general agent. This does not prove, in itself, that Thomas Cox was the London vintner of that name, but it is a link in the chain of evidence that points in that direction.

We come now to his will, executed in 1700, and probated two years later, in which he is described in the same terms as in the power of attorney. To his son, Thomas, he leaves "two tenements lately built in the burying ground of the people called Quakers." It is hardly to be supposed that he would have had any interest in a Quaker Burying Ground if he were not himself of that faith. To the same son, he leaves also, 500 of his 830 acres of land in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, in trust for his six children, and to his son, John, 400 acres, in the County of Gloucester, Province of West Jersey. Before the will was executed, one John Cox had arrived with his Quaker bride, Rachel, about 1703 at New Castle County, Delaware, and was living upon his estate in New Jersey.

In the counties of Pennsylvania, adjacent to Philadelphia, and in the counties of New Jersey, along the banks of the Delaware, from Burlington to Cape May, Cox families have been numerous ever since the country was settled. Most of these were originally of the Quaker faith, and it is not unlikely that some were the direct descendants of Thomas Cox, the London wine merchant, and one of the twenty-four Proprietors of West Jersey. The name appears often in the records of other Quaker communities in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and while the ancestry of these families cannot in every instance be clearly traced, there is little doubt that they were of one blood, as they were of one faith and name.

Before Penn arrived in the colony, George Fox made his first visit to the Quaker settlements in America. In 1671 he visited Barbados. He was at Middletown, New Jersey, for a short time; from thence he went to attend the half yearly meeting at Oyster Bay. From there to other settlements on Long Island, and thence to his starting point in New Jersey, and later to Rhode Island, and Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. It is safe to say that wherever he went, he encountered the Cox family, for they were in all these places.

The heyday of Quakerism in the South is indissolubly connected with the name of John Archdale, a member of this peaceful society, who was acting Governor of North Carolina 1695-96, and was appointed Governor General of Carolina in 1694. His selection was most fortunate. Imbued with the peaceful and wise tenets of his religious beliefs and the true principles of democracy that it inculcated, like his great predecessor in Pennsylvania, who landed at New Castle, October 27, 1682, his administration of the colony was prudent, wise, and salutary.

The Quaker element in the Cox family is large and widely dispersed. From the older settlements in Pennsylvania and to some extent from those of Long Island and New Jersey, the trend southward and westward. Prior to the Revolution, the family began to swarm into Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, and later still, from these states into the newly acquired territory of the Middle West and the more remote South, and thence to the Pacific slope, where the name is almost as common as in the localities where it was first known. Not all of the descendants of those who once were the Quaker sort have adhered to the faith of their forebears, but of the many throughout the country who bear the Cox name, whether identified with the Society of Friends or not, a large proportion are unquestionably of Quaker origin.

Some, like their fathers, are tilling the soil and doing it well. Others are active and influential in business, in the professions, in public life, and in educational and philanthropic work. These all, regardless of their present-day beliefs or religious affiliations, owe much to the homely virtues they have inherited from a sober, industrious, peace-loving and liberty-loving ancestry.

THE DISPERSION OF THE COX TRIBES

Various causes contributed to the settlement of the Cox families in America. Some came from pure love of adventure, and others in the hope of bettering their fortunes. Some, weary of Old World tyranny and oppression, sought freedom and quiet under the more favorable conditions of which life in the New World gave promise. Others were driven from home through stress of circumstances - banished only to be set free. Some came as masters, and some for as servants. Some brought with them wealth, and the hope of increasing it; others brought poverty and a determination to conquer it. The religious spirit was strong in the hearts of many and grew stronger when it had ampler scope for development.

But once established in America, natural causes have been chiefly responsible for the wide dispersion of the Cox tribes. When the nest becomes too small for the accomodation of a flock of young birds, the fledglings must fly. And when the old home has sheltered a family of children until they have grown up, and is no longer able to contain them, the time comes at length, when, like birds, they mate and move on to establish new homes of their own. In rural communities, especially, these migratory movements began often and in the second generation and by the third generation, families were sometimes widely scattered.

From the older settlements in New England, the trend was westward and southward. The fertile valley of the Connecticut was soon occupied and not long after, the sons of the Puritans were numerous on Long Island, on the Island of Manhattan, and in parts of New Jersey, and among them, the name of Cox is of frequent occurrence. The Monmouth County family is still largely represented in New Jersey, and to some extent in Pennsylvania and New York, but for more than a hundred years, it has been sending out its branches to the north, south, and west.

Shortly after the Revolution, a colony from the old Upper Freehold neighborhood settled in Saratoga County, New York. Others removed to Kentucky, and others still, were among the pioneers of Ohio. Throughout the Middle West and scattered here and there among the states beyond, are many Cox families that have sprung from this source.

The Cooke family of Virginia has always been most numerous in that state, but when it has extended its lines, it has usually been toward the south. Important branches have long been established in North Carolina and Tennessee, and some traces of it have been found as far south as Texas.

The Cock or Cox name was widely prevalent in nearly all of the early Quaker settlements as it is among their descendants in all parts of the country to this day. The family of James Cock, of Matinecock (Oyster Bay) is still strongly entrenched on Long Island, whence it has

spread to Westchester and Dutchess Counties, and to other sections in the State of New York. Offshoots from the old stock are to be found in Virginia, and a number of the Western states.

The Cox Quakers that settled originally along the Delaware have been somewhat more migratory in their habits, owing, no doubt, to the fact that they were much more numerous. Successive generations kept pushing on into the wilderness as the lands in the older settlements were pre-empted and occupied. From the neighborhood of New Castle, Delaware, some moved into New Jersey, and others to Chester County, Pennsylvania. A little later, we find them "over the Susquehanna." For a number of years, the tide of immigration turned toward the western part of Pennsylvania, then southward to Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina.

The greater number, if not all, of the older Cox families in these states, of Quaker origin , were from Pennsylvania settlements, included in which were the three counties of Delaware, and the province of West Jersey, all of which were at one time under the jurisdiction of William Penn. His controversy with the Maryland government regarding certain territory in that province to which he laid claim, was no doubt accentuated by the fact that many Quaker families were already established in Maryland. One of the earliest of these was that of James Cox, of Talbot County, who may have lived previously in Pennsylvania. He was the founder of the well known Cox or Coxe family of New York.

The Cox migration from Pennsylvania to North Carolina, began about the middle of the eighteenth century. No trace of any tendency toward race suicide appears in the early or later records of this branch of the family. It has increased and multiplied to a degree that is unusual in recent years. As evidence of the fact, it is said that at a single election in one county in Tennessee, not so long ago, 180 voters were of the Cox name.

From North Carolina and Tennessee, the migratory movements of the family for many years have been toward the West. When the great Northwest Territory was opened to settlement, they crowded into Indiana and thence they have followed "the course of Empire" across the plains, to the Pacific, and even beyond to the Hawaiian Islands. So far as can be ascertained, these descendants of the early Quakers of Pennsylvania constitute by far the largest single element in the Cox family of America as it is known today.

About the time that the Quakers were migrating to North Carolina, other Cox families of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and presumably of the Presbyterian faith, were moving southward along the line of the Alleghanies, and establishing homes among the mountains of Western Virginia, and in North Carolina, and Tennessee. Among the pioneers of this immigration were the brothers David and John Cox, who settled in Grayson County, Virginia, prior to 1750. They were the progenitors

of a numerous race, many of whom still linger in the neighborhood of the older settlements, while others have become widely scattered chiefly through the south and west.

The founders of the Cox family of Ulster County, New York came from England about 1609. At the beginning of the eighteenth century they had taken root in Somerset and Hunterdon, and a little later, in Mercer and Middlesex Counties, New Jersey, where their descendants are chiefly to be found.

Another old New Jersey family was that of Isaac Cox, son of Philip, and grandson of Sir Isaac Cox. He was a London merchant and migrated to America about 1677, and settled at Elizabethtown. His son Philip, removed later, to the Blue Hills in Somerset County, where several generations of the family lived and died. From the Blue Hills, they have spread to northern New Jersey, western New York, Virginia, and Ohio.

The family of Dr. Daniel Coxe of London, the West Jersey proprietor who may or may not have been a brother of Isaac, the London merchant, was represented originally in New Jersey by his son, Col. Daniel Coxe, who lived at Burlington and afterwards at Trenton. His descendants in this country are not numerous and are found, for the most part, in Pennsylvania.

William Cox, who emigrated to America in the early part of the eighteenth century, and lived at first in New Brunswick, and afterwards at Shrewsbury, left a family of eight children, all of whom married and settled either in New Jersey or Pennsylvania. There appear to have been no extensive migrations in this line, which is still chiefly confined, so far as its genalogy has been traced, to the region above mentioned.

Joseph Cox, who came from England in 1708, and settled in Otsego County, New York, is believed to have been related, collaterally, to William Cox, of Shrewsbury. This branch remained in New York, and is well -known in Otsego and Albany Counties.

Among the Loyalist of the Revolution were a number of colonial families of the Cox name. Many of these, at the close of the war, were attracted to various parts of Canada, where, as an identification for the losses they had sustained, they were granted,-in some instances, -large tracts of land. Conspicuous among these was Captain John Cox of Portland, Maine, who leaving in New England, the children of his first marriage, removed with his second wife to Nova Scotia where he reared another family as large as the first, whose numerous descendants are scattered throughout Canada and in some instances, have settled in various parts of the United States, - Connecticut, New York, Maryland, and as far west as the Pacific.

John Cox, Sr. of Westchester and Duchess Counties in New York, was another staunch friend of Great Britian, during the Revolutionary period. His family were somewhat divided, after the war, some remaining in New York, and some removing to Canada.

There were Loyalist also in the family of Daniel Cone of New Jersey, but they all appear to have remained in this country with the single exception of Daniel Cone, of Trenton, who first fled to Lord Howe for protection, and afterwards moved with his family to England, where he died.

Traces of other colonial Cox families than those above mentioned have been found in Maryland, Virginia, and in the eastern counties of North and South Carolina, as also in New England and the Middle States. To place them all in their proper tribal relations is not altogether practicable, nor is it possible to connect them always, with the successive generations that have sprung from them.

So far as the facts are available, the migrations of these earlier families in America, during the past three hundred odd years, are thus briefly outlined. Of those that have come later, it is enough to say that they constitute a considerable and important part of the family, though their relations to those that have long been established in America are too remote to be clearly defined.

From whatever source or sources they have sprung, Cox families are found in practically every part of the Union. They are particularly numerous in the states along the Atlantic Coast, from Maine to North Carolina, and the directories of the larger cities throughout the Middle West and on the Pacific slope bear striking testimony both to their numerical strength and to the wide dispersion of the tribes.

* * * * * * * * * * *

PENNSYLVANIA

Richard Cox, of Chester County

Richard Cox, - probably a son of John and Rachel, of New Castle County, Delaware; emigrated with his parents from England, 1708; certificate granted him 2,5 1712, Newark, Del., M.M. of Friends, to Gwynedd, Pa. in order for his marriage with Margaret Potts; accepted 3,28, 1712. The minutes of Kennett M.M., Apr. 6, 1713, refer to the removal of Richard Cox and family to West Jersey; certificate given them to Crosswicks, New Chesterfield, N.J.; Margaret referred to as an acceptable minister among the Friends, Richard Cox, again a member of Kennett M.M., 1720; transferred that year to North Wales (Gwynedd) having removed to Pa.; his home thereafter in Chester County, where he died, in Vincent Tp., about 1752; after death of his first wife, he married Mary _____. Children: first marriage - Anna, born 8-29-1713; Sarah, Born 4-30-1716; Richard, born 2-17-1718; Jonathan, b. 6-11-1720; Joseph; Benjamin; John, born 8-8-1725; Second marriage - Elizabeth, m. William Page; Mary, m. Jonathan Potts.

Thomas Cox, of London Grove

Thomas Cox - Keenan, of London Grove, Chester County, perhaps a son of John and Rachel Cox; bought 150 acres of land in London Grove, of Robins Collett and Company., or the London Company, March 14, 1718; m. (1) 9 mo.4, 1712, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Martha (Taylor) Fisher, at Friends' Meeting, London Grove, (2) 1730, "with license by ye priest," Mary, daughter of Peter and Elinor (Normand) Cooke; sold property in Chester County, 1733, and removed with his family "over the Susquehanna," to what is now York Co., where he was granted a tract of 200 acres; owned other land in same county; removed about 1750, with his wife and younger children, to North Carolina; perhaps a brother of John Cox, also of York Co., whose descendants are numerous in North Carolina. Children: 1st marriage - Rebecca; Isaac; Elizabeth; 2nd marriage - Mary; Peter; Harman (?);and others.

Second Generation

Rebecca Cox - M. Warrington, 8,30,1740, James Frazier. Among those who signed the marriage certificate were Ann Cox, Thomas Cooke, Mary Cooke, Isaac Cox, and John Cox.

Isaac Cox, M. Warrington Meeting, 8,27,1740, Olive Underwood; removed to North Carolina; perhaps the same Isaac Cox of N. C. who married Elizabeth Marley, who may have been a second wife.

Elizabeth Cox, m 8,14,1754, David Jenkins; removed to N.C. 1755.

Harman Cox - perhaps a son of Thomas by his second wife; at least from the same neighborhood and nearly related; m 1746, Jane Johns, and removed, 1751, with his cousin Benjamin Cox, son of John of

Warrington, to Randolph Co. N. C.; Children: William; Rebecca, m Benjamin Cox, son of Benjamin; Hannah, m. Samuel Allen; Thomas; Herman, m Catherine Cox; Jane, m Henry Brunson; Nathan; Jacob.

John Cox, of Warrington

John Cox, - one of the early settlers at Warrington, now in Huntington Tp., York Co., probably a brother of Thomas Cox, who removed from Chester Co., to same neighborhood in 1735; present 1740 at marriage of Rebecca Cox, daughter of Thomas, and James Frazier, at the house of William Carretson., Nearly all of the early Friends' marriages in that locality, however, were celebrated at the house of John Cox, prior to the establishment of the Huntington Meeting in 1750. Nothing is positively known as to his parentage, but he is believed to have been a son of John and Rachel Cox; m Mary _____, Perhaps the Mary Cox daughter of Moses and Margaret Harlan; Children: Sarah; Benjamin; William(?); Samuel; Naomi; Joseph (?); Hannah (?); Jacob; Elizah;- the last two were named in the will of their grandfather, Moses Harlan, of Menallen Tp., 10,10,1747.

Second Generation

Sarah Cox - b about 1721; m Nicholas, son of William Wierman,8,24,1745,On marriage certificate were signers Joseph, Hannah, Naomi, John, Thomas, William, Samuel, Ann, and Benjamin Cox, and Martha, Naomi, Mary, and Joseph Carretson.

Benjamin Cox - b about 1723; m after 1743, Martha, daughter of John Carretson; removed, 1751, with his cousin, Herman Cox, to Randolph Co., N.C.; Children: Benjamin, John; Joseph; Ruth; William; Amy; Jeremiah.

William Cox - supposed to have been a son of John Cox, b about 1725, m Naomi Carretson; son Joshua, b 1757, Amy Wierman, bo 3,14,1763, and removed with his family to the west.

Samuel Cox - b about 1727; d. about 1776; m at Huntington 8,12,1747, Hannah, b 1727, daughter of William and Gertrude Wierman; certificate granted to him and his family to Cane Creek, M.M. N.C. 8,20,1757. Samuel Cox and wife Hannah conveyed land in York Co. Pa., Apr. 1768. There were several Cox families at Cane Creek, but it was probably this Samuel and his sons, Herman and Samuel, who were disowned by the M.M. in 1771, for joining the "Regulators." In the same year, "denials" were published against "Benjamin and James Underwood, Joshua Dixon, Isaac Cox, Samuel Cox, and his two sons, Herman and Samuel." Samuel Cox afterwards returned to Pa. where he died. Letters of Administration were granted Herman Cox at York 1796. Children: Herman; Samuel; Elisha; John William; and perhaps others.

Naomi, or Amy, Cox - b 9,27,1729; m 6,8, 1753, at Huntington Meeting, Pa. -William, son of William and Gertrude Wierman; certificate to New Garden M.M. N. C. granted them by Warrenton M.M. 8,13,1753. In 1764, they returned to Pa. and settled in Warrenton Tp, York Co., taking with them certificate from Cane Creek, M.M.

NORTH CAROLINA

Introductory Notes

The domain of the United States of America was chiefly settled by the English under Royal grants, from three principal points, nearly equidistant from each other; Jamestown in Virginia, in 1607; Plymouth, in Massachusetts, 1620; Charles Town in Carolina, in 1670. From these points have emanated the differing political thoughts of the country, which have in the main, in parallel lines, accompanied the tide of emigration westward.

In June, 1573, Queen Elizabeth issued letters patent to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, authorizing him to discover, occupy, and possess such remote "heathen lands not actually possessed of any Christian prince or people as should seem good to him or them." But although he disposed of his patrimony and all he possessed in fitting out a fleet to avail himself of this gracious permission of the Queen, the enterprise failed.

The first step in the work of English colonization of America was when Sir Walter Raleigh, not disheartened by the sad fate of his step-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, who perished a year previous in a voyage of discovery, obtained a patent from Elizabeth and fitted out two ships under Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlow, which sailed from England in April 1584. In July, they landed on the shores of North Carolina and it was then and there "the Union flag" of England was first displayed in these United States, and on the sandy banks of North Carolina rested the first Anglo-Saxon anchor. After a short stay on Roanoke Island, Amadas and Barlow returned to England. Their accounts of the climate, soil, and inhabitants caused a thrilling excitement throughout the Kingdom of England. In the fullness of her heart, Queen Elizabeth called it Virginia, discovered as it was under the reign of a virgin queen. Raleigh dispatched in succession five fleets, 1584 to 1587, and planted three small colonies on the coast of what is now North Carolina, which disappeared one after another and left no trace, other than the legend of the "Lost Colony."

No permanent English settlement was effected in what is now the United States until the reign of James I. In that year, a charter (1606)
was given by that Monarch to Thomas Gates and his associates, who were to divide themselves into several colonies. Those from the City of London were to begin their plantations at some convenient place on the coast of "Virginia." Those from the cities of Bristol and Exeter and town of Plymouth, at some convenient place on the coast of New England. Under this charter, the Dominion of Virginia was established in 1607, and the New England Colonies in 1620.

Then followed a series of Proprietary grants. The first of these was the Island of Barbadoes. The next was by Charles I in 1629, of "Carolana" to Sir Robert Heath. This grant covered all the region lying south of Virginia, extending from 31° to 36° of N. latitude and westward within these parallels across the continent from ocean

to ocean.

Dr. Daniel Cone, of New Jersey, who claimed this patent through various assignments, and who wrote in 1721, a description of the territory claimed under the grant, observes that "Carolana" and "Carolina" are two distinct though bordering provinces. The east of Carolana joining the west of Carolina.

Upon the issue of the first charter by Charles II, the Heath patent was by order of council, August 12, 1663, declared void because of failure to fulfill its conditions. By a patent dated March 24, 1663, the province of Carolina was granted to the Earl of Clarendon, Duke of Albemarle, Lord Craven, Lord Berkeley, Lord Ashly, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkeley, and Sir John Colleton. In 1729, the Lords Proprietors, with the exception of Lord Granville, surrendered the government and all franchises to the English Crown. The population at that time did not exceed ten thousand. The primary division was into counties:

ALBEMARLE: subdivided into six precincts; Currituck, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Bertie, and Tyrrell.

BATH: into four precincts; Beaufort, Hyde, Craven and Carteret.

CLARENDON: into New Hanover. Clarendon was abandoned in 1690.

Durant's Neck, in Perquimans Co., was the first permanent settlement made in the province, and it was made by Quakers who fled from Virginia and Massachusetts persecution. "The oldest land title that we know of in North Carolina" says Dr. Hawks, and that which is thought to have actually been the first, is still on record. It is the grant made by Chiskeanee, King of the Yeopin Indians, in 1662, to Durant, for a neck of land at the mouth of Little and Perquimans Rivers, which still bears the name of the grantee. In 1663, Berkeley confirmed this grant by a patent under his own signature. This grant became the nucleous of a large Quaker settlement.

William Edmundson, born 1627, in England, removed to Ireland about 1653. During a visit to England in 1658, he met George Fox and embraced Quakerism. From 1661 he was the recognized head of that Society in Ireland. He first visited America with Fox in 1672, and in May of that year visited Albemarle with two companions, coming down from Virginia and reached the house of Henry Phillips on "Albemarle" (Perquimans) River, where the town of Hertford now stands. Phillips and his wife had embraced the truth in New England. The visit lasted three days, two sermons were preached, and here is the beginning of the religious life of the Society of Friends in this great State.

Fox came down from Virginia into North Carolina in 1672, to the house of Hugh Smith on "Moccomocock River", probably Chowan, and

passed down the Bay to "Cowie-Cak" (Edenton). He went among the Indians and held many meetings..

In 1756-57, William Rockitts on his visit to North Carolina, came to Henry Harris' in Edgecombe County; and then they came to a small meeting at Neuse in Wayne County.

The first Quaker counties in the state were Perquimans and Pasquotank - planted in 1672. Migration from here began as early as 1703. In Carteret County, Core Sound, M.M. was set up in 1733. probably the oldest in the section. By 1771, Core Sound M.M. was small, and it seems that most of its members had moved farther into the state.

Between 1732 and the close of the Revolution a new and vigorous element was injected into southern Quakerism. Most of the new settlers came from Pennsylvania, but some had delayed a few years in Maryland; some from New Jersey and Nantucket; Some were from English antecedents, many were Pennsylvania German, and some were Welsh. New meetings were established. The oldest which has come down to the present day is Cane Creek M.M. in Alamance County, established in December 1751, with some thirty families. From 1751 to 1754, sixty-eight certificates were presented, twenty-eight of which were from Pennsylvania, among them were Solomon, William, and Thomas Cox from Newark in Kennett, Pa., and Herman Cox from Fairfax M.M. Virginia in 1753. First settlement at New Garden, near Guilford, was about 1750, M.M. established 1754. Between 1754 and 1770, there were twenty-three arrivals from Warrenton, Pa. among them Isaac and Peter Cox.

As in the other colonies, so in North Carolina, members of the Cox families were among the earliest settlers. They began to arrive near the beginning of the eighteenth century. Some appear to have come direct from the English settlements in Virginia, and many more about the middle of the century, with the Quaker migrations, from Pennsylvania.

The earliest mention of the name in the Colonial Records of the Province is the instructions of the Lords Proprietors, 24 March, 1708/9 to Col. Edward Hyde, Governor of North Carolina, " You are particularly to enquire into the affairs of Rebecca Cox, Widow, and see that she has justice done her according to the merits of her cause."

At a meeting of the Lords Proprietors, Deputies, 12 Sept. 1712, complaint was made against Thomas Cox Sr. and others, for mutiny in the expedition against the Indians.

Robert Cox, of Little River, Perquimans Co., in a will dated February 20, 1725/6, proved Nov. 25, 1730, names his wife Elizabeth and children: Robert, Sarah; Ann (Weeks).

Thomas Cox, of Currituck Co., died 1743, or later, leaving a widow, Ann, and children: Edward, Solomon, Murrahine, Mary, Elizah, Ann.

Charles Cox, of Duplin County, had a wife Francesina, and daughter Anne, mentioned in will of 1752.

The Quaker families of the Cox name were scattered somewhat widely throughout Wayne, Guilford, Randolph, and the adjoining counties, in the central part of the state. Many of them, after the Revolution, owing largely to their objections against slavery, crossed the Ohio and were among the pioneers of the great North West Territory, when that region was opened to settlement.

Their descendants are numerous in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, California, and other Western States, and scarcely less so in the neighborhood of the original settlements, and in other parts of the South.

Other Cox families, from Western Virginia, crossed the borders and settled in the northwestern part of the state. These were largely of Scotch or Scot-Irish descent, and of the Presbyterian faith. From North Carolina, they have migrated to Tennessee and thence to the West and South.

They are not related, so far as is known, to the Cocke family of Tennessee, which came from Virginia, but is descended from Colonel Richard Cocke, who settled originally on the James River, a few miles below Richmond.

* * * * * * *

WAYNE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Craven County was one of the original precincts of the Lords Proprietors, named in honor of the Lord of Craven. Johnson County was formed in 1746, from Craven County and named in honor of Gabriel Johnson, who was Royal Governor at that time. Dobbs County was formed from Johnson in 1758, named for Arthur Dobbs, then Royal Governor. Wayne County was formed in 1779 from Dobbs County, which was divided in 1791 into Lenoir and Glasgow - the latter was changed in 1799 to Greene. The original capital of Wayne was Waynesboro, 51 miles southeast of Raleigh, and its name was derived from "Mad Anthony Wayne." Goldsboro, the present capital, was originally located on land owned by Arnold Borden, Samuel H. Whitfield, Bright Langston, and James Rhodes, and called in token of regard for M. T. Goldsboro, the Assistant Engineer of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, whose first train reached the village on February 23, 1839. The first building erected was a hotel by Mr. Borden. In 1840, the capital was moved from Waynesboro to Goldsboro.

QUAKER MEETINGS

Core Sound Meeting: was located in Carteret County, North Carolina, about six miles north of the town of Beaufort. First Meeting held 1733,8,1.

Contentnea Monthly Meeting: called Great Contentnea (New Hahunta) in some of the earlier records, and its successor Nahunta M.M. grew out of the movement toward the interior of Friends who had settled along the seacoast of North Carolina. The first settlement in this section was on Falling Creek, a small stream flowing into the Neuse about 40 miles above New Bern. Eastern Quarterly Meeting, 1740, 3, 28, granted privilege of a Monthly Meeting at Falling Creek in Johnson, upon New (Neuse) River.

In the third month of 1772, Thomas Cox was appointed overseer in the room of John Hatcliff, deceased, and John Kennedy was appointed clerk. At the sitting held in the fifth month of 1772, it was the judgment of the meeting that "as Friends are mostly removed by death or otherwise from the Meeting at Lower Falling Creek that the next ensuing meeting be held at Richard Cox's near Upper Falling Creek and so continue until the advice of the Quarterly Meeting can be known." The M appears to have been held at Upper Falling Creek for the three succeeding months, but in the 8th month, it was held at Great Contentnea at the house of Arthur Bryant. From this time, Falling Creek M disappears and Great Contentnea takes it's place, - known as Contentnea M. At the time of organization, it was farther from the seacoast than any other M in North Carolina. Monthly Meetings appear to have been held continuously at Contentnea until 1851. From 1851 to 1858, it alternated with Nahunta. Beginning about 1858, all sessions were held at Nahunta.

Falling Creek (Lower) Meeting was probably located near Kinston, in Lenoir County.

Contentnea Meeting was located in Wayne County, 15 miles north of Goldsboro.

Nahunta Meeting is located 12 miles northwest of Goldsboro.

In 1774, 10,6, Sarah Kennedy was appointed clerk; Phebe Cox and Mary Cox chosen overseers.

Neuse Monthly Meeting: located in Wayne County, six miles west of Goldsboro, was opened in 1841, 12,4. Neuse Meeting for worship has been in existence since about 1736. Land for a new meeting house was given 1841, 3, 5, by Stanton Cox.

Newland Monthly Meeting; located in Wayne County, southwest of Goldsboro, was set up in the 8th mo th of 1833.

Thomas Cox, Jr. - 300 A. Johnson County, April 2, 1751, s. side Neuse River; 310 a. Dobbs County, May 21, 1760, S. side Neuse River.

Richard Cox, - 270 a. Oct. 10, 1746, on E. Roundabout; 270 a. Johnson County, July 1, 1758, s. side Neuse River, and in E. Roundabout: 38 a. Dobbs County, Sept. 27, 1760.

Thomas Cox - 192 a. May 23, 1757, s. side Neuse River: 100 a. April 22, 1763, beginning at a white oak on n. side Wading Branch; 130 a. April 22, 1765, in Johnson County beginning at a white oak.

John Cox, - 300 a. Johnson County, March 6, 1759 n. side Neuse River on branch of Falling Creek: 270 a. Dobbs County, June 30 1763, on n. side Neuse River.

John Cox, Sr. - 150 a. Nov. 1764, s. side Neuse River: 100 a. Sept. 26, 1766, n. side Neuse River: 38 a. Dobbs County, September 10, 1767.

Samuel Cox - 100 a. Wayne County, Sept. 30, 1785, s. side Neuse River.

Richard Cox, Thomas Cox, and Walter Cox - 360 a. April 6, 1791 on s. side Neuse River; joining land patented by Richard Cox, Deceased (their father.)

O L D C O X B I B L E

(Records from old Bible in possession (1933) of R. J. Cox, Clarkton, North Carolina, printed at Oxford by John Baskett, Printer to the University - MDCCXXVIII (1728).

"William Cox, his book, given to him by me, Thomas Cox, November 28, 1762."

"John Kennedy's Book, bought of William Cox in 1773."

"John Kennedy was Born in the year of our Lord 1747 the 29th day of the ninth month."

"John Kennedy, son of Walter and Sarah Kennedy, was born ye 29 day of the 9th month 1747."

"Thomas Cox, my Book"(this writing resembles the writing of record on next page - Mary Cox, etc.)

"William Cox his Book God gave him there in to look - hand and penn 1762 (Probably a child's handwriting).

"Richard Cox, his name" (most and adult)

"Hannah Musgrave departed this life the 13th day of 10th month 1730."

"Elizabeth Musgrave departed this life the 23rd day of the 10th month 1730." (this writing is different from others. Resembles John Kennedy's.)

(Following records were on a fragment of a leaf, evidently torn from another bible.)

"Mary Cox was born the 5 of October in ye 1717
Hannah Cox was born the 26 of September in ye 1721
Nicklard Cox was born the 13 of October in ye 1723
Thomas Cox was born the 3 of Jenenary in ye 1729
Sarah Cox was born the 7 of September in ye 1732
Sedrac Cox was born the 25 of March in ye year 1735
Elizabeth Cox was born the 2 of March in ye year 1737."

"Elizabeth Pele was born 3 of October in ye year 1727"
(Same handwriting as above.)

"William Cox was born ye 6 of January in the year of our Lord 1754"

"Samuel Cox was born ye 15 day of Seytember in the year 17 __ (torn off)

* * * * * * *

(The last two records are in handwriting very similar to William Cox, his book etc.)

NOTE: The above data given me January 15, 1913 by Mrs. Maria B. Cox (H. W.) of Clarkton, North Carolina. (Herbert W. Cox and Edgar James Cox are sons of Mathew B. Cox). She says "From arrangement of above, I rather suspect the Elizabeth Pele (or Peele) of being the second wife of Thomas Cox and the last two births records of her children, written much later, as the record of William was written first with a different date, and then scratched out and then written again below the first."

I can find no further definite record of William and Samuel Cox. -

H.E.C.

COX OF WAYNE COUNTY

Thomas Cox, Citizen and Vintner, of London, doubtless the same Thomas Cox, Gentleman, and one of the 24 Proprietors of East Jersey, married Anne Hind. Will probated March 14, 1711 leaves to wife - "Anne Cox alr. Hind," Sons Thomas, John, Daughter Christian, Mary, and others.

Thomas Cox, Son of Thomas of London, who with brother John were devised property in Pennsylvania and East Jersey in 1711, married Grace _____. Children: Grace, Thomas, John, Anne, Russell, Mary.

FIRST GENERATION

1. Thomas Cox, a Friend, born about 1690, probably in England, evidently a son of Thomas, son of Thomas of London. Arrived with brother John and the latter's wife, Rachel, in New Castle Co., Delaware, in 1708. Removed from Pennsylvania to North Carolina with his family about 1750. The Cox and Kennedy families are supposed to have come up the Neuse River and of Core Sound. Second marriage to Elizabeth Peele, b. 3 October, 1737. (A Jesiah Peele, presented certificate from Northampton Co., dated 15, May 1772, for wife and children to MM at Falling Creek.)

Children - 1st marriage:

	Mary	b 5 Oct 1717	
	Hannah	b 26 Sept. 1721	d. 13 Oct. 1790 - m. _____ Musgrave.
2.	Richard	b 16 Oct 1723	d. _____ - m. Elizabeth _____.
3.	Thomas	b 3 Jan 1723	d. _____ - m. Phebe Pollow
	Grace	b 7 Sept. 1732	D. _____
	Andrew	b 25 Mar 1735	d. _____
	Elizabeth	b 2 Mar 1737	d. 25 Oct 1790 - m. _____ Musgrave.

Children - 2nd marriage: NO RECORD.

Second Generation

2. Richard (Thomas 1) b 16 Oct 1723 - d. _____ m. Elizabeth _____. Falling Creek MM held in his house in 1772. Deed of Gift 6 Apr 1777 145 acres in Dobbs County to son Micajah, being land he now lives on. Deed of Gift 18 May 1782 to Religious Society of Friends 2-3/12 acres, including MH on s. side Neuse River in Wayne County.

Children:

4. Micajah	b 5 July 1751 -	d 16 Nov 1807 - m. Louise Lancaster
5. Richard	b about 1760	

3. Thomas, (Thomas 1) b 3 Jan. 1723 - d. _____. m. Phebe Pollow, a daughter of John Pollow, 8 April 1748 at Falling Creek MM.

Inventory of his estate taken 20 July 1762 by Josiah Cox and Thomas Edgerton, Administrators,-Phebe Cox appointed overseer Court Continued 5 November 1774. She was the Head of the family in 1790, 2 males and 3 females.

Children:

6. Sarah b. 21 Aug 1751- D. _____ M. John Kennedy 6 Nov 1769
7. Josiah b. 13 Jan. 1754-D. _____ M. Judith Poole 16 March 1777
8. Robert b. 19 Oct. 1756-D. about 1796
9. Richard b. 6 June 1761
10. John b. 23 Aug. 1763
11. Smithson b. 1 Mar. 1766 D. _____ M. Sarah Lancaster 12 Nov. 1785
12. Phebe b. 15 Oct 1768 D. _____ M. William Hollowell 10 Sept. 1787
13. Elizabeth b. 22 Dec. 1771
14. Thomas b. 13 Feb. 1775

Third Generation

4. Micajah (Richard 2, Thomas 1) b. 6 July 1751 - D. 16 Nov. 1807 M. Louisa Lancaster (d. 30 Nov. 1803) on 11 April 1773 at Great Contention. Court appointed him overseer road from Falling Creek to Cherberry Branch, and in February 1807 ordered him to lay off a road from Micajah Cox's access House River to a road on the south side of the House River. Head of the family in 1790; 6 males and 3 females.

Children:

15. William b 17 March 1777 - D. 18 June 1864. M. Sarah Pike
M. Nancy Smith

16. Levi b 27 Aug. 1779
Abner b 5 July 1782 D. 1820 in Illinois
Sandors b 27 May 1785
Elizabeth b 30 June 1788 D. 30 June 1794
Louisa b 16 Aug. 1791 D. _____ M. _____ Goore.
Barney b 6 Feb. 1796

5. Richard (Richard 2, Thomas 1) b. about 1765. Twice married. Removed about 1820 with children of second marriage to Southern Illinois. Children first Marriage: Jonathan, D. 1863; Walter, Isaac d 1853, removed about 1820 to Bartholomew County, Indiana.

Children of Thomas Cox (3) and Phebe Pellow.

6. Sarah Cox, b 21 August 1751 D _____ Dec. M. int. at Falling Creek 6 Nov. 1769 and and m. John Kennedy of Bibb County, son of Walter and Sarah Kennedy, b 23 Sept. 1747, and who in 1773 bought the family bible from William Cox.

7. Josiah Cox (Thomas 3, Thomas 1) b 13 Jan. 1754, D ____ M. Judith Poole of Northampton County at Rich Square M.H. 16 March 1777. Head of family in 1790; 2 males and 6 females. Judith Cox was appointed on Committee 14 June 1777 and to attend marriages

14 March, 1783, by Great Contentnea. Being removed with husband requests certificate for herself and daughters, Sarah, Phoebe, Abbe, and Betty to Pine Grove, M.M. 11 Feb. 1808. - 7 Sept. 1807 produced certificate from Pine Grove MM for herself and daughter Betty, also Phebe Marine and her daughter, Anna.

Josiah and Judith deeded to Smithson Cox, 23 Feb. 1704, 250 acres in Wayne County, granted by patent to Thomas Cox for 18 pounds. Transferred to Richard Cox, son of Thomas Cox, 200 acres, 8 Feb. 1734, 200 acres 11 April 1763 to Robert Cox; 200 acres, 13 April 1763 to Thomas Cox. Josiah Cox of Richmond County, transferred to John Cox, his son, 370 acres on the north side of Miller's or Little Marsh, 14 December, 1805, and to John Overman 370 acres on south side of Crooked Marsh, 14 December 1805.

Children:

Anna	b 27 December 1777	
Charity	b 26 Mar 1779	
17. John	b 19 Mar. 1781	M. Elizabeth Bass
Sarah	b 13 Apr. 1783	
Phebe	b 26 May 1785	
Abbe	b 21 July 1787	
Edmund	b 13 July 1791, living in Miss. in 1846.	
Betty	b.16 June 1795	

8. Robert Cox (Thomas 3, Thomas 1) b 18 Oct. 1738, d. about 1796. Married Sally Moor or Moore. M. int.dec. 13 Dec. 1794 at Great Contentnea MM. Will dated 3 March 1795 leaves to wife; brothers, Richard, Smithson (Smithson), Thomas; and sisters, Sarah, Phebe, Elizabeth, Anne Cox, daughter of Josiah Cox; sisters-in-law, Maryanne and Betsyanne Moore.

9. Richard Cox (Thomas 3, Thomas 1.) b. 3 June 1731, d 30 Nov. 1784. Married Mary Kennedy of Dobbs County 3 October 1753 at the home of Richard Cox; Will of 10 Oct 1784 leaves to wife, Mary, sons and daughters shown below and appointed son Micajah and brother-in-law John Kennedy executors. Gave his water mill to his son John. Widow, Mary Cox, head of family in 1790: 4 males and 3 females. Nahunta MM records show the following children:

Children:

Sarah	b 28 Aug. 1769	
11. Richard	b 1 Sept. 1771	M. Elizabeth Hall
10. Thomas	b 25 Apr. 1773	M. Miriam Bishop
Mary	b Apr 1775, 30th.	

(continued next page)

Children of Richard Cox - continued

John	b 17 June 1777	
Lydia	b 21 Dec 1779	
Anne	b 21 Sept. 1782	m. John Peele in 1811
Walter	b 1 Aug 1781	

(No mention made of a son, Micajah, executor of his will.)

10. John Cox (Thomas 3, Thomas 1) b. 20 Aug. 1763. May be the John Cox who declared marriage intentions with Silphia Lancaster 9 Sept. 1797 at Great Contentnea MM. Reported married to her 11 Nov. 1797.

11. Caldwell Cox (Thomas 3, Thomas 1) b. 1 March 1766, - m. Sarah Lancaster, 12 Nov. 1788. Head of family in 1790 - 2 males and 2 females. Great Contentnea MM appointed him to select Meeting of Ministers and Elders 12 January 1811.

Children:

Michel (daughter)	b. 22 Aug 1789	m. _ Jennett
Anna	b. 6 Nov 1794	
Elizabeth	b. 20 June 1798	
Sarah	b. 30 July 1801	
Lancaster	b. (?)	
Silphy	b. (?)	m. _ Moore

12. Phebe Cox b. 15 Oct 1765 m. William Hollowell 10 Sept. at Great Contentnea - 1797

13. Elizabeth Cox b. 22 Dec 1771

14. Thomas Cox (Thomas 3, Thomas 1) b. 18 Feb. 1776. May be the Thomas Cox who married Winnie Harrell of Great Contentnea on 1 Jan. 1797 at Bear's Creek MM.

Fourth Generation

15. William Cox (Micajah 4, Richard 3, Thomas 1) b. 17 March 1777 d. 18 June 1854 - married Sarah (Sallie) Pike. Second marriage by Nancy Smith, no issue by her.

Children by 1st marriage:

Clarissa
Nathan
William
Chellie
Barnaby
Ann
Sarah
Abeilla - m Isaac Cox
Micajah - b 1808
d 8 June 1857
m Acheah Cox
Polly

Clarissa C. b 6 June 1826
m. __ Davis
James, __ b 13 Dec. 1828
Mrs. Thomas b 1 Sept. 1831
Nathan Bishop b 10 Sept. 1834
d 7 Apr 1917
m Sarah Wilson
Sarah Ovalie b 1 Feb 1838
m __ Winslow

Charles Micajah
Isabella
m _ Jennette
Edgar James
Richard Thomas
Herbert W
b 30 Apr 1877
m Maria Brister

16. Levi Cox (Micajah 4, Richard 2, Thomas 1) b 27 Aug. 1770

Children: Edwin R; Anna Mariah; Amanda Melvern.

17. John Cox (Josiah 7, Thomas 5, Thomas 1) b 19 March 1761.
Married Elizabeth Lane.
Removed to Wayne County. Deeded 370 acres on n. side of Miller's or Little Marsh, 14 Dec. 1806, by his father Josiah Cox.
Said to have been disowned by the Friends because of marrying a slave-holder. Then became a Methodist.
In December 1858, Mrs. Molly Hollowell, daughter of John Woodard Cox, son of Edward Cox, living near the intersection of Highway 102 and 40, stated that this John Cox sold out on the river and went to Richmond County. Later his son John came back and settled at Dudley. His son, William, moved where the latter's son, Richard, later lived. Mrs. Hollowell had a picture of John (17) and said he was living during the Civil War at age 72. (Possibly she confused Richmond and Southampton County where father Josiah removed.)

Children:

Anna N.		
John		m. Eliza Murphy
Richard	(removed to Miss.)	m. Penelope _____
20. William	b 1814 - d 20 Apr 1884,	m. Elizabeth Applewhite
		m. Margaret Murphy
Edward		Lived near Dudley
Robert	b 10 Feb 1828 - d March 15, 1898	
	M Zilla Horn - M Elizabeth Horn.	
	Lived near Fremont, Buried near Black Creek	

18. Richard Cox (Richard 9, Thomas 5, Thomas 1) b 1 Sept. 1771 married Elizabeth Hall, 18 July 1792 (d 9 May 1811), Contentnea MH.

Children:

Isaac	b 6 Sept. 1794
Sarah	b 30 Apr 1796
Richard	b 27 Aug, 1801.
Jonathan	b 29 July, 1803
Mary	b 23 Dec. 1806
Elizabeth	b 14 July 1806 (?)

19. Thomas Cox, (Richard 9, Thomas 8, Thomas 1.)

b 25 Apr. 1773, d 23 Feb. 1818, m Miriam Bishop

Children: -

James) b 9 Dec. 1796 - d 30 Sept. 1829, - m ___ Woodard
Avis) b 9 Dec. 1796 - m Luke Woodard, 2nd m Henry Hill,
Ruth b 29 Nov. 1799 - d Jan 23 1830 - Unmarried
Fanniana b 5 Oct 1800, d 28 Nov. 1821 - Unmarried
21. Stanton b 31 Mar 1802 - d 11 Apr. 1887 - m Sarah Woodard
2nd m Sallie Coleman
Rebecca b 14 Jan 1804 - m Elisajah Cox (Son William - 18)
Rachel b 29 Nov. 1806 -m Elijah Coleman
Nathan b 3 Dec 1807 - d 28 July 1879 - Unmarried
Mildred b 30 Aug 1810 - m Joab Jinnette
Miriam b 10 Dec. 1813 - d 3 Apr. 1836
Thomas Bishop - b 2 Sept. 1816 - m Mehetabel Davis

* * *

Fifth Generation

20. William Cox (John 17, Josiah 7, Thomas 3, Thomas 1.)
b. 1816 - d 23 Apr. 1884 - m. Elizabeth Applewhite
(d. 1 June 1832) 29 Aug 1837. - m. Margaret Murphy,
sister-in-law, 14 Jan 1843. Lived near Grantham Store.
Buried old Cox burial ground.

Children - First Marriage: (Eliz. Applewhite)

Barnabus - b 21, July 1838.

Children - 2nd marriage: (Margaret Murphy)

Mary Fannie - b 31 Dec. 1840 - d 12 Dec. 1891
22. John Murphy - b 17 Jan 1842 - d 22 July 1919 - m. Mary Frances Broadhurst
Ann Eliza - b 5 Dec. 1843 - d 1883 - m. David A. Grantham
23. William Lortus - b 10 Sept. 1845 - d 20 Aug 1907
24. Richard Andrew - b 24 May 1847 - d 1922 - m Olivia Pearsall
25. Josiah F. - b 6 May 1849 - d 1911 - m Susan L. Raymer
26. Julius Avander - b 23 Dec 1850 - d 1910 - m Fannie M. Smith
27. Marshall Edwin - b 10 Aug. 1852 - d. 1929 - m Isabelle Williams

21. Stanton Cox (Thomas 10, Richard 9, Thomas 3, Thomas 1.)
b 31 March 1802 - d 11 April 1887 - married Sarah Woodard.
second marriage to Sallie Coleman.

Children: 1st marriage (Sarah Woodard)

Isaac b 7 Nov 1824
Mary b 7 Sept. 1826
Sarah) b 5 Dec. 1833
James) b 3 Dec. 1833

Children: 2nd marriage (Sallie Coleman)

Phariba b 4 March 1838
Sapharonia Page - b 26 Feb. 1840
Jehosh Roth - b 31 Jan. 1850
Jessie James) - b 1 July 1852)
Elizabeth Avis)- b 2 July 1852) twins

Sixth Generation

22. John Murphy Cox (William 20, John 17, Josiah 7, Thomas 3, Thomas 1) b 17 Jan 1842 - d 28 July 1910 - m Mary Frances Broadhurst on October 1868, (d. 12 July 1919)

First Sergeant 18 N.C. Regiment (1st Heavy Artillery) during Civil War. Captured at the fall of Fort Macon and again at Wilmington. Lived near the Carr plantation at Bear March, Later lived and buried at Mount Olive.

Children:

23. Henry Eugene b 3 Aug 1870 - d 14 Nov 1938 - m Alice Virginia Hamlin

24. Augustus Marland, b 14 Oct 1872, d 19 Sept 1923, m Gertrude Yelvington

Sarah Elizabeth, b 23 Jan. 1880 - d 23 Apr 1887

25. William Matthew Cox, b 19 Sept. 1875 - d 19 Aug. 1957.

26. Richard Andrew Cox, b 24 May 1847, d 1923 - m. Olivia Pearsall

Children:

Cora (Mrs. C. Howell); John R.; Joe; and William J.

23. Josiah F. Cox - b 6 May 1843 - d. 1911 - m. Anna E. Rayner

Children: 1 son, Frank.

26. Julius Evander Cox, b 23 Dec 1850 - d 1918 - m Fannie H. Smith

Children:

Florence (m W.C. Brogden
Paul
Mr. J. Murray
Fannie Belle

27. Marshall Kohn Cox, b 10 Aug 1852, d 1929,- m Isabelle Williams

Children:

Dr. Blaney
Annie
Sallie Hettie
Margaretta
Edwin
Mary
John
Maywood
Sudie
Isabelle

Seventh Generation

20. Henry Eugene Cox (John Murphy 22, William 20, John 17, Josiah 7, Thomas 3, Thomas 1.) Born 3 Aug. 1870 - d. 14 Sept. 1933, - m. Alice Virginia Hawkins (b. 22 Feb. 1868) 11 Dec. 1917.

Lived and buried at Portsmouth, Virginia.

Children:

Henry Eugene, b. 22, Aug. 1918
Virginia Louise, b. 1 March 1922.
Mary Frances, b. 22 Feb. 1926

29. Augustus Garland Cox, - b. 14 Oct. 1872 at Bear Marsh near Mount Olive, N. C. - d. 10 Sept. 1933. - m. Gertrude Yelvington (b. 14 Sept. 1877)(d. 15 April 1922) of Clayton, N. C. on 11 Dec. 1901.

Lived most of life, died, and buried at Mount Olive, N. C.

Children:

30. Henry Eugene, b. 1 March 1897 - m. Margaret Martin

31. Alton Garland, b. 5 Apr. 1901 - m. Eva Belle Davis

Sixth Generation

30. Henry Eugene Cox - (Augustus Garland 23, John Murphy 22, William 20, John 17, Josiah 7, Thomas 3, Thomas 1.)

Born 2 March 1897 at Benson N. C. - married 22 June 1922 to Margaret Martin, b. 13 Oct. 1899, at Mount Olive, N.C. daughter of William Frederick Martin and Mattie Viola Merritt. Moved with parents to Mount Olive when about three years old. Attended Trinity College, now Duke University.

Enlisted 2nd N. C. Infantry in active U.S. service on June 20, 1916. Served on Mexican Border. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, August 15, 1917. Served with 321 Infantry at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, 54th Pioneer Infantry at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., 53rd Pioneer Infantry overseas in St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Discharged Camp Lee, Virginia, May 12, 1919.

Children:

Margaret (Peggy) Viola, b. 16 Aug. 1924
Frederick Eugene) Twins
Marilyn Martin) b. 24 January 1930.

31. Alton Garland Cox, b 3 Apr 1901, Mount Olive, N. C., m. Eva Nelle Davis, b. Goldsboro 26 March 1902, daughter of William Henry and Lorenia Ellen Drogden.

Children:

Eva Ann, b 2 Oct. 1929
Alton G. b 12 Aug. 1934.

MARY FRANCES BROADHURST

1426007

Joseph Carr, a Presbyterian, of Ireland, the original ancestor of the Duplin County family, between 1737 and 1740 came to Wilmington on a sailing vessel and thence found his way fifty miles north, where he settled on "Maxwell Swamp," a branch of the North East River. In September 1740, Joseph Carr and others answered the call to arms for defense against the Spaniards, (N.C. Records, Vol. 22, page 283.) He married Barbara Gaston, a native of Holland, the widow of Captain Devereit, with whom he came over.

James Carr, third son of Joseph Carr, was born in 1763 and died August 1, 1836. He was a soldier in the Revolution, having enlisted under Colonel James Kenan of Duplin County May 26, 1781. Was a Sergeant and wounded October 6, 1781, losing an arm in the Eutaw action. On return to Duplin, he settled west of the old Carr settlement and about three miles east of present Magnolia. October 10, 1789, he married Susannah Powell of New Bern.

John Carr, son of James Carr, was born May 22, 1792. He married Polly Bowden December 20, 1821. Died August 1873.

Sarah Ann Carr, born September 12, 1837, married Henry Broadhurst February 6, 1855.

Mary Frances Broadhurst, born July 4, 1860. Married John Murphy Cox of Mount Olive in October 1888. Children: Henry Eugene, Augustus Garland, Sarah Elizabeth.

Husband: John Murphy Cox, 1st Sgt. Co. F, 10 N.C. Regiment (1st Heavy Artillery.)

Brothers: H. Cicero Broadhurst, Secretary of Major of 10th N.C. Troops.

Uncles: John Herring Carr. Co. I. 20 N.C. Reg. - Died in hospital at Richmond.
Benjamin Denton Carr, Co. I, 20 N.C. Regiment, 1861, served through the war but was wounded.
Robert Dickson Carr, Co. H. 20 N.C. Regiment, killed with Lee's Army at Petersburg, March 25, 1865.

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NOTE: The foregoing records taken from "The Carr Family of Duplin County" (1939) by James Osborn Carr.

The family of Ker, Kerr, Car and Carr, was scattered in France, Scotland, England, and Ireland, and has the same origin. In the front of this book is shown the Coat of Arms of Ker, Earl Ker.

M.F.C.

[illegible] Yelverton

Henry Horne, Jr., born 1750, (1751) - D. 1829 (1842). - M. 1768 (1750) Charlotte Culley, born 1773 (1751) - D. 1829 (1829) Wheeler's North Carolina History, page 141, Vol. II and Colonial Records of North Carolina, page 225, Vol. 10, show Henry Horne Jr. appointed Second Major, as Field Officer, for Hillsboro County by Resolve of Congress, Hillsboro, N.C. - 9 Sept. 1775.

Sarah Horne, b. 1812, d. 1837, m. 1833 William Tomlinson, b. 1815, d 1880.

Sarah Tomlinson, b. 1837,-d. about 1924 - m. 1856 Zachariah Tolar, b 1835, d 1867, from effects of military service during the Civil War.

Mary Emily Tolar, b 1860,- d 1915, - m. 1878 to Benjamin Howell Yelvington of Clayton N. C., b 1848, - d 1900,-of Irish Ancestry.

Children:

Gertrude, b. 14 Sept. 1877 - d 15 Apr. 1922
married 11 Dec. 1898 Augustus Garland Cox
at home of parents in Clayton. Member of
D.A.R. National number 155795, Oct. 20,1920.

Rupert, b. 6 June 1883 - d 2 Sept. 1937 - Unmarried.

Mary Jessamine - b. 1 Sept. 1882, m. W. Claude Ward
of Bethel and Mount Olive, N.C.- 22 Aug. 1911

Children:

Infant son, b 21 March 1913 - d 23 March 1913
Nancy Elizabeth, b. 21 Apr. 1914
Mary Frances, b 5 July 1916, d 17 July 1916.
Margaret Yelvington, b 1 Sept. 1916
William Rupert, b. 1 May 1919.
Benjamin Yelvington, b. 15 March 1921

* * * * * * *

NOTE:

According to Burke's, the Irish family of Yelverton came over from England. My great-grandfather, Benjamin Howell Yelvington, told my mother that "Yelverton" was the proper spelling, and such is used by the other branches of the family in North Carolina.

H.H.C.

1688